

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. 4:15 O'CLOCK. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## WANTED: GUMP.

Associated Charities in a Tangle  
of Red Tape.

Secretary Eldridge Can't Or  
Won't Do Anything

## IN URGENT CASES

Which Have Recently Been  
Brought to His Attention.

The Machinery of the Associa-  
tion Too Elaborate

Something should be done for the im-  
mediate relief of the poor and suffering  
people of Topeka.

The Associated Charities seems to be  
tied down with so much "red tape" that  
it is impossible to care for the suffering  
without making the suffering suffer more  
by travelling half way across the city and  
back to secure the endorsement of a  
district editor or to see the proper officer.  
Some Christian people seem to think as  
Dr. Lyman Abbott says that the divine  
blessed is not "above thy neighbor as thy-  
self," but their secretary to leave thy  
neighbor as thyself. They have suf-  
fered their consciences and saved their time  
by unloading the work of the Associated  
Charities upon a secretary who is not  
up to the work, and who is not allowed  
any opportunity to do anything if he  
wanted to.

A STATE JOURNAL reporter visited the  
headquarters of the Associated Charities  
in the Natatorium building on Tenth  
street this morning, and made an investigation  
into the workings of the institution.

Secretary J. L. Eldridge, who sits in  
his private office dispensing charity to the  
needy (who are properly enrolled), was,  
when the reporter arrived, explaining to  
Miss Lucy Kingdom, an earnest worker  
in the cause of charity, that he had just  
one sack of flour left, and that while the  
society had money he could not secure it  
out, and stores could only be secured  
through an order on the president of the  
society, Rev. H. L. Smith.

Miss Kingdom said she had several  
very needy families who needed provi-  
sions and that if she could be given some  
flour, he would give it out to them a few  
pounds at a time.

Secretary Eldridge offered to give her  
the last sack of flour but as she could not  
carry it, he gave her a small sack of corn  
meal. Mr. Kingdom wanted some  
money. He said \$2 or \$3 would help  
buy the things already needed by the  
people he was looking after, but she  
could not walk out to Mr. Smith's resi-  
dence at 1022 West Sixth street, it was too

far. It is learned that the society has about  
\$300 in its treasury which is being used  
to buy the necessities of life, which are  
not enough to meet the wants of charitable  
people, but this cost all to him on the  
order of Rev. H. L. Smith, the president,  
and he is certain at the office of the  
society. In fact his brother the trouble  
is. Everything is tied up in the hands  
of the president, who isn't in headquarters  
where he can be seen and talked to.  
If the secretary had authority to draw on  
the association's funds, or if the secre-  
tary had a president who could give  
him time to the work, affairs would be  
better.

Chief of Police Lindsey called at the  
offices of the society this morning and  
submitted a proposition for letting the  
work of his department with the work  
of the society. His proposition as submitted  
to Secretary Eldridge was this:

"I will turn everything I have in hand  
and all the goods which I may collect in  
the future over to you, and will continue  
to gather up everything to be given  
out under your direction, providing that  
orders signified by either myself or  
Mrs. Thompson shall be immediately honored  
without sending the people around to  
look up district visitors or other officers  
of the society. We will send no persons  
to look for provision until after we have  
made a thorough examination and know  
that they are worthy."

Secretary Eldridge said he would submit  
the proposition to President Smith,

Mr. Edward Wilder, and the other officers  
of the society.

To a STATE JOURNAL reporter this  
afternoon Rev. Mr. Smith said that he  
was satisfied there would be no trouble  
in making satisfactory arrangements for  
uniting the work of the police depart-  
ment with the Associated Charities.

One great trouble with the Associated  
Charities seems to be that its secretary  
lacks the ability to fill the place as-  
signed him. This is shown by the fact  
that three little girls went to him  
yesterday through the snow storm for  
shoes and were almost barefooted, in  
fact their feet were on the ground, but  
Secretary Eldridge sent them away with  
instructions to come back again.

This morning these little girls appealed  
to the police for help and one of them  
on account of her exposure in yesterday's  
storm was so cold she could not talk  
above a whisper.

Another case was that of Mrs. P. W.  
Johnson, who lives at 125 East Fifth  
street. She went to see Secretary Eldridge  
yesterday for provisions. She has  
six children, her husband is sick in bed  
and she asked for some provisions and  
clothing. She had an order signed by  
the pastor of the Free Methodist church  
of Parkdale, but Secretary Eldridge gave  
her no provisions and all she got was  
three little pairs of trousers and a small  
coat; and yet there is money to buy nec-  
essary provisions in the society's trea-  
sury.

Some one should be made secretary of  
the Associated Charities who has good  
judgment and who can be relied upon to  
help the needy. Grown up people may  
be imposters, but children should be  
cared for.

That the society is victimized occa-  
sionally there can be no doubt, and every  
person refused provisions tells the worst  
story possible. President Smith says  
several men have asked him to give  
them orders allowing them to run gro-

## POINT BY POINT.

Carlisle's Views Drawn from  
Him by Congressmen.

Who Fired Question After Ques-  
tion at Him.

## THE PUBLIC CREDIT

Must Be Maintained Someway  
Says Mr. Carlisle.

If There Is No Money in the  
Treasury.

every bill at the expense of the society,  
and they wanted the privilege of ordering  
what they pleased.

At the office of the society today there  
was plenty of outside clothing for small  
little girls, and there were only four pairs  
of children's shoes. President Smith  
said he had been making arrangements  
for the purchase of a lot of children's  
shoes.

The society has a car of coal on hand,  
and although the supply of flour is ex-  
hausted, it still has about fifty sacks of  
corn meal on hand. What the associ-  
ated charities needs most of all is a man  
or woman with gump and executive  
ability to run it.

## SHERIFFS GOT THEIR FEES.

*A Decision by the Supreme Court of Great  
Importance.*

The supreme court today handed down  
an opinion in the case of J. M. Wilkerson,  
sheriff of Shawnee county, vs. H. J.  
Glynn, appeal from Stafford county,  
affirmed. The Great Bend Land & Lot Co.  
vs. T. C. Cole, error from Burton county,  
affirmed; The State of Kansas vs. Angie  
Trippet, appeal from Finney county,  
affirmed; John M. Wilkerson, sheriff,  
vs. the Belknap Savings Bank, error from Shawnee  
county, reversed; M. V. Van Dermark et al. vs. F. E. Parsons,  
error from Cloud county, reversed;  
W. W. Hays vs. John V. Parwell et al.,  
error from Sedgewick county common  
pleas, affirmed; Davis and Rankin vs.  
Dexter Butler and Cheesec Co., error from  
Cowley county, reversed; A. T. & S. F. A.  
Co. et al. vs. Oris Davidson, error from  
Sumner county, modified; A. T. & S. F.  
A. Co. et al. vs. J. K. Loening et al.,  
error from Sumner county, reversed;  
Equitable Mortgage Co. vs. John W.  
Lowe et al., error from Phillips county,  
affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Car-  
lisle's exact views and policy on financial  
questions, including silver seigniorage,  
bonds and finance in general, are set  
forth and amplified in an important docu-  
ment which reached the house committee  
on judiciary today. It is the stenographic report of Mr. Carlisle's secret  
hearing before the committee sometime  
since. The testimony of this secret hearing  
shows the following:

Representative Gates (Dem., Ala.) asked—

"I want to ask you if there is any  
objection to the proposition about col-  
lecting the seigniorage and issuing certi-  
ficates against it?"

That the provisions of the act take  
effect and begin to run at that point  
where the sale has been consummated  
as far as any regulation of any of the  
things which enter into a sale are con-  
cerned.

If the legislature had amended the  
act relative to sheriff's fees or commis-  
sions providing that where real estate is  
sold by or for any lien holder or judge-  
ment creditor the sheriff should not re-  
ceive any commission on the sale, such  
an act would clearly be constitutional.

## KEARSARGE CREW'S PLIGHT

Stranded on a Coral Reef and Cannot Get  
Fresh Water.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A Panama specia-  
list to the World says: Advances received  
from Colon tonight, state great excite-  
ment prevails there in consequence of  
the delay in sending help to the crew of the  
wrecked United States corvette, Kearsarge.

Secretary Carlisle—Well, the effect of  
that would be that the secretary of the  
treasury would issue silver certificates  
calling for dollars when there were no  
dollars behind them, and if they came in  
for redemption, as they might, the secre-  
tary of the treasury would be compelled,  
I suppose, to use gold or whatever else  
he had to redeem them.

Mr. Beaman (Dem., La.) asked you  
not coin the silver and use that?

Secretary Carlisle—Yes, in about two  
years, it would take about that time.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.)—Have  
you not enough silver to redeem it?

Secretary Carlisle—No, six certificates  
are outstanding against what we have,  
except about \$4,000,000 or \$4,000,000.

Mr. Stone—What would be the ob-  
ject to issuing certificates on account of  
the seigniorage?

Secretary Carlisle—I was going to  
state that if we should issue certificates  
with nothing behind them but bullion, I  
think they would be greatly discredited  
in the public mind.

Mr. Stone—And in order to keep up  
the credit you have to redeem them in  
gold?

Secretary Carlisle—They would call for  
silver dollars and there are no silver dol-  
lars to redeem them.

In answer to a question as to how fast  
the coinage of the seigniorage could be  
pushed, Mr. Carlisle said: "If all other  
coining were suspended at the mints, I  
estimate that we could coin about four  
million silver dollars per month, or \$48,-  
000,000 a year."

The bond question was treated very  
elaborately by Mr. Carlisle. His proposi-  
tion as to using the proceeds of the  
sales of bonds is sharply set forth in the  
following colloquy:

Mr. Stone—I understand your purpose  
is simply to sell bonds to redeem United  
States notes and treasury notes, and the  
advice to replenish the reserve fund.

Secretary Carlisle—That is my purpose,  
but I want to say to you gentlemen, that  
the secretary of the treasury may be  
constrained hereafter with a very  
severe question, as to what  
he will do in the event  
congress fails, or refuses, to make  
provision to supply the deficiency. Sup-  
pose, for instance, congress passes a law,  
which it does every session, making ap-  
propriations for some particular purpose  
—the payment of pensions, for illustration—  
and makes it the duty of the secre-  
tary of the treasury to pay them out of  
my money in the treasury, not other-  
wise appropriated—which is the lan-  
guage of all your appropriation laws—  
and the secretary of the interior makes a  
requisition upon the treasury depart-  
ment for money to pay pensions. If  
the secretary of the treasury finds no  
money in the treasury, he will be  
confronted with the question whether he  
will stop the payment of pensions, whether  
he will stop the payments upon public  
buildings, whether he will stop payment  
for work upon rivers and harbors, whether  
he will withhold salaries, or use the  
money in the treasury not otherwise ap-  
propriated.

Mr. Beaman—Would you consider it  
unproper to give your opinion as to the  
duty of the secretary of the treasury?

Secretary Carlisle—I will give it very  
plainly. I believe that it is my duty to  
pay pensions and all other public obliga-  
tions and unless congress says me, I  
shall do so while I stay there I shall en-  
deavor to make the credits of the govern-  
ment by paying the obligations.

Mr. Beaman—Out of the proceeds of  
the bonds which you now propose to sell,  
Secretary Carlisle—I would not use  
the proceeds of bonds if it were possible  
to avoid it, but I would not let the obliga-  
tions of the government go to protest  
and fail to pay the appropriations made  
by congress for legitimate purposes and  
for carrying on the expenses of the gov-  
ernment as long as there is a dollar in  
the treasury.

Mr. Carlisle further stated his re-  
sponse in regard to bonds.

As to the kind of a bond which Mr.  
Carlisle thinks congress should author-  
ize, there was the following:

Mr. Beaman—The plan that you sug-  
gest to remedy this trouble would be for  
the secretary to issue bonds for a specific  
purpose; is that the point?

Secretary Carlisle—I think short time  
bonds should be authorized, bearing a  
low rate of interest, to be issued in small  
denominations, which I think would be  
taken largely by the people who have  
money in saving banks and the secretary

could sell them, or use the proceeds in  
payment of expenditures and redeem  
them out of the further revenues. That  
was my recommendation on the subject,  
simply because I saw that it was impos-  
sible for congress to provide by taxation  
any revenue which could be collected in  
time for this fiscal year.

## SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

*The Following Opinions Were Rendered  
by the Supreme Court of Kansas.*

Starrett, C. J.

J. W. Connor, sheriff, vs. W. P. Hardwick,  
etc., error from Cowley county, affirmed;  
C. W. Ament vs. L. C. Lowenthal,  
error from Shawnee county, reversed;  
The State of Kansas vs. H. J.  
Glynn, appeal from Stafford county, affirmed;  
The Great Bend Land & Lot Co.  
vs. T. C. Cole, error from Burton county,  
affirmed; The State of Kansas vs. Angie  
Trippet, appeal from Finney county,  
affirmed; John M. Wilkerson, sheriff,  
vs. the Belknap Savings Bank, error from Shawnee  
county, reversed; M. V. Van Dermark et al. vs. F. E. Parsons,  
error from Cloud county, reversed;  
W. W. Hays vs. John V. Parwell et al.,  
error from Sedgewick county common  
pleas, affirmed; Davis and Rankin vs.  
Dexter Butler and Cheesec Co., error from  
Cowley county, reversed; A. T. & S. F. A.  
Co. et al. vs. Oris Davidson, error from  
Sumner county, modified; A. T. & S. F. A.  
Co. et al. vs. J. K. Loening et al.,  
error from Sumner county, reversed;  
Equitable Mortgage Co. vs. John W.  
Lowe et al., error from Phillips county,  
affirmed.

Johnston, J.

The Blue Coal Co. vs. Whitaker Brick  
Co., error from Wyandotte county, affirmed;  
Southern Kansas Ry. Co. et al. vs. A. S. Drake, error from Franklin  
county, reversed; J. W. Russell vs. M. E.  
Seery Adair, error from St. Lawrence county,  
reversed; First National bank of Clay  
County vs. S. D. Beagle, error from Clay  
county, affirmed; Chicago Lumber Co.  
vs. E. J. Allen et al., error from Norton  
county, reversed; the state of Kansas vs.  
O. J. Burwell, appeal from Norton county,  
affirmed; Miami County National bank  
vs. G. D. Barklow, error from Miami  
county, affirmed; G. W. Frey vs. Arnold  
Butler et al., error from Norton county,  
reversed; J. N. Limbacker vs. W. P. Higginbotham,  
error from Riley county, reversed;  
J. C. Cornwell, error from Stafford  
county, reversed; A. T. & S. F. A. Co.  
et al. vs. W. M. Arnold et al., error from  
Sumner county, reversed; Mo. Pac. Ry.  
Co. vs. J. A. Taggart, error from Rush  
county, dismissed; In re John E. Carr,  
original proceeding in habeas corpus, petition  
discharged; G. E. Hou vs. Adelia Rose,  
error from Montgomery county, re-  
versed; G. A. Harper vs. C. G. Caldwell,  
error from Pratt county, reversed;

Per Curiam.

City of Topeka vs. D. W. Boutwell,  
error from Shawnee county, reversed;  
Scott E. Poor vs. M. M. Tison et al.,  
error from Dickinson county, reversed;  
J. M. Miller vs. Wildlife Overall Shirt  
Manufacturing company, error from  
Cowley county, reversed; W. A. Erving  
vs. Phelps Big-Low Wind Mill company,  
error from Kiowa county, reversed; J. F.  
Kingsley vs. R. M. Purdon, error from  
Allen county, reversed; G. Hoffman vs.  
Peter Demple, error from Shawnee county,  
affirmed; The St. John & March Co.  
vs. J. C. Cornwell, error from Stafford  
county, reversed; A. T. & S. F. A. Co.  
et al. vs. W. M. Arnold et al., error from  
Sumner county, reversed; Mo. Pac. Ry.  
Co. vs. J. A. Taggart, error from Rush  
county, dismissed; In re John E. Carr,  
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discharged; G. E. Hou vs. Adelia Rose,  
error from Montgomery county, re-  
versed; G. A. Harper vs. C. G. Caldwell,  
error from Pratt county, reversed;

Per Curiam.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—The de-  
tails of the terrible condition of affairs in  
the Russian prison on the Island of Sag-  
halien was brought to public attention a  
few months ago by the arrival here of  
eleven escaped convicts, who had been  
picked up sea in a boat by a whaler.

The men had escaped from the island  
and were ten days at sea in a small open  
boat.

Their story excited much interest

here, but the bright conduct of the

prison officials could hardly be believed.

The escaped men were exhibited for a  
time in a dime museum.

One of them has been arrested here

for burglary. One has been sent to New  
York by people interested in his case, and  
the other three are drifting about San  
Francisco without employment.